1,175-gallon USTs. As a precautionary measure to assess the presence of the USTs, a geophysical survey could be conducted in the vicinity of the noted 10,000-gallon and 1,175-gallon USTs.

6) Building 58 was used for motor vehicle storage and maintenance operations. Significant oil staining of the surface in this area was observed in 1995/1996 during a Phase I ESA site reconnaissance. No remedial activities appear to have been conducted in the area of the former Building 58. As a precautionary measure, surface soil samples could obtained in the location of Building 58.

7) A containment pit, formerly located in the southeast corner of former Building 67, housed an electronic discharge machine which used high voltage electricity and dielectric oils to remove machine burrs from aircraft parts. A subsurface investigation in this area revealed no detectable concentrations of TRPH. Metal concentrations in the analyzed samples were within expected natural ranges and below regulatory limits. However, minor concentrations of VOCs were detected. Records do not indicate that PCB insulating fluids were analyzed for the former electrical containment pit. However, because TRPH was reported as nondetectable concentrations, it is anticipated that if PCB oils were present, their possible presence would have been indicated by a positive TRPH analysis. As such, it appears that the possible presence of PCBs is not of significant concern. As a precautionary measure, soil samples could be obtained in the vicinity of the former containment pit to assess the vertical extent of the VOCs.

8) A room was located in the central west section of the former Building 67 and housed a parts treatment process line consisting of five dip tanks and a large solvent degreasing bath tank. The five dip tanks were aligned within a concrete secondary containment area. The solvent degreasing bath tank was located in a concrete pit. A subsurface investigation conducted in these areas revealed minor concentrations of VOCs detected. In addition, metal concentrations in the analyzed samples were within expected natural ranges and below regulatory limits. It does not appear that the vertical extent of VOC contamination has been defined in this location. Therefore, as a precautionary measure, soil samples could be obtained in this location to assess the vertical extent of the VOCs.